Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

NOTICE OF A COLLECTION OF CRETACEOUS FOSSILS FROM CHIHUAHUA, MEXICO.

BY WILLIAM M. GABB.

A SMALL collection of Cretaceous fossils has recently been submitted to me for examination by my friend, Dr. J. P. Kimball, who collected them near the centre of the State of Chihuahua, at a place called Nugal, in the midst of a silver mining region. In fact, the doctor represents the argentiferous veins as lying in the cretaceous limestone.[1]

The fossils are of the more interest, since they are another link in the chain of evidence, to prove an extension of the cretaceous sea completely across Northern Mexico.[2] They are of the same group, from which I have already described one series, collected by my old friend and colleague, Aug. Rémond, at Arivechi in Sonora; and the two localities are only separated by the crest of the Sierra Madre, which probably showed its summits as a string of islands in the ancient ocean.

Collected incidentally during a journey made for an entirely different purpose, and in a region infested by Apaches, it is not strange that the series is meagre. Fortunately, it is full enough to give us an undoubted key to the exact member of the formation.

The following is a list of the species identified. In addition to these, there is a *favositiform* coral, and one or two other forms too imperfect for recognition.

Hippurites Texanus, Roem.
Ostrea bella, Conrad.
Exogyra costata, Say.
E. arietina, Roem.
Neithea Texana, Roem. sp.
N. occidentalis, Conrad.
Lima Wacoensis, Roem.
L. Kimballi, Gabb, *n. s.*
Inoceramus, two species, *indet.*

---

[1] See Silliman's Journal, Nov. 1869, p. 378.

[2] Palæontology of California, vol. ii. p. 257 *et seq.*

Globiconcha? sp. indet.

Pleurotoma Pedernalis ? Roem. sp.

(*Fusus id.* Roem.)

A shell agreeing perfectly with Roemer's figure in Kreid. Texas, in size, form, and sculpture; but on which the lines of growth distinctly indicate the sinus of Pleurotoma.

Ammonites Guadalupæ, Roem.

Ammonites Guadalupæ, Roem., pl. 9. fig. 1, and pl. 10, figs. 1, 1*a*.
Kreidebildungen von Texas, p. 32, pl. 2, fig. 1, 1*a*, 1*b*.

Roemer's figure represents a larger specimen than the one before me, and one which exhibits only the more mature form of the shell. The present fine example is 4.7 inches in its greater diameter, and gives us some additional characters. It wants almost entirely the dorsal ornamentation figured in Kreid. Texas; the dorsum being broad, nearly flat, and rounded on the margin. The umbilical row of nodes is well developed, but the outer lateral row is barely discernible; their place being occupied, on the older parts or the shell by faint undulations, which show a tendency to form a series of bifurcate ribs extending outward from the abovementioned nodes. In the still younger stage, as exhibited by the inner whorls, the shell is flattened discoidal, very similar to *A. placenta* or *A. Pedernalis*, without tubercles, or with no more than are often shown by these species. The dorsum is then very compressed laterally, and is truncated and bi-carinate, so that young specimens of this shell, except for the wider umbilicus, could readily be mistaken for either of the above, but more especially the latter species, which also occurs in the same rocks.[1]

Roemer's figure of the septum seems to have been drawn from a weathered specimen. The differences between the details of his lobes and mine are not more than I have frequently observed in individuals of other species.

LIMA KIMBALLI, Gabb, *n. s.*, pl. 11, fig. 1.

This fine large species is represented by but a single mutilated specimen, of which, while much of the outline is destroyed, the surface is pretty well preserved, and is so characteristic that I have ventured to name it.

It is equivalve, compressed, very oblique, elongated, posterior side prominent and broadly rounded; ears unknown. Surface marked by about twelve or thirteen prominent, nearly equal ribs, rounded, or subangular, with broad, regularly concave interspaces, wider than the ribs. Whole surface crossed by very fine lines of growth.

---

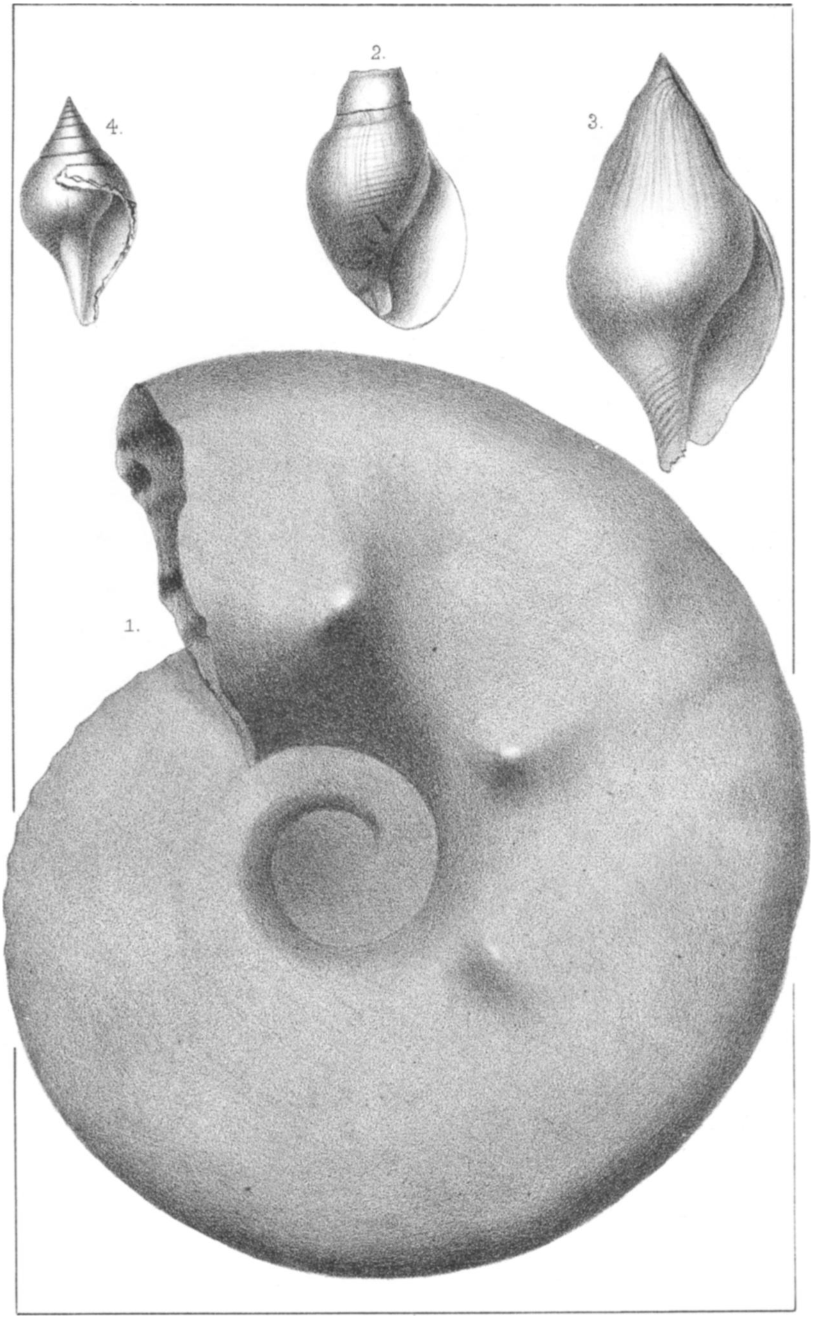
[1] See Pal. California, vol. ii. p. 258, pl. 35, figs. 1, 1*a*.

Length, about three inches; greatest width 2.2 in., thickness through both valves, .5 in.

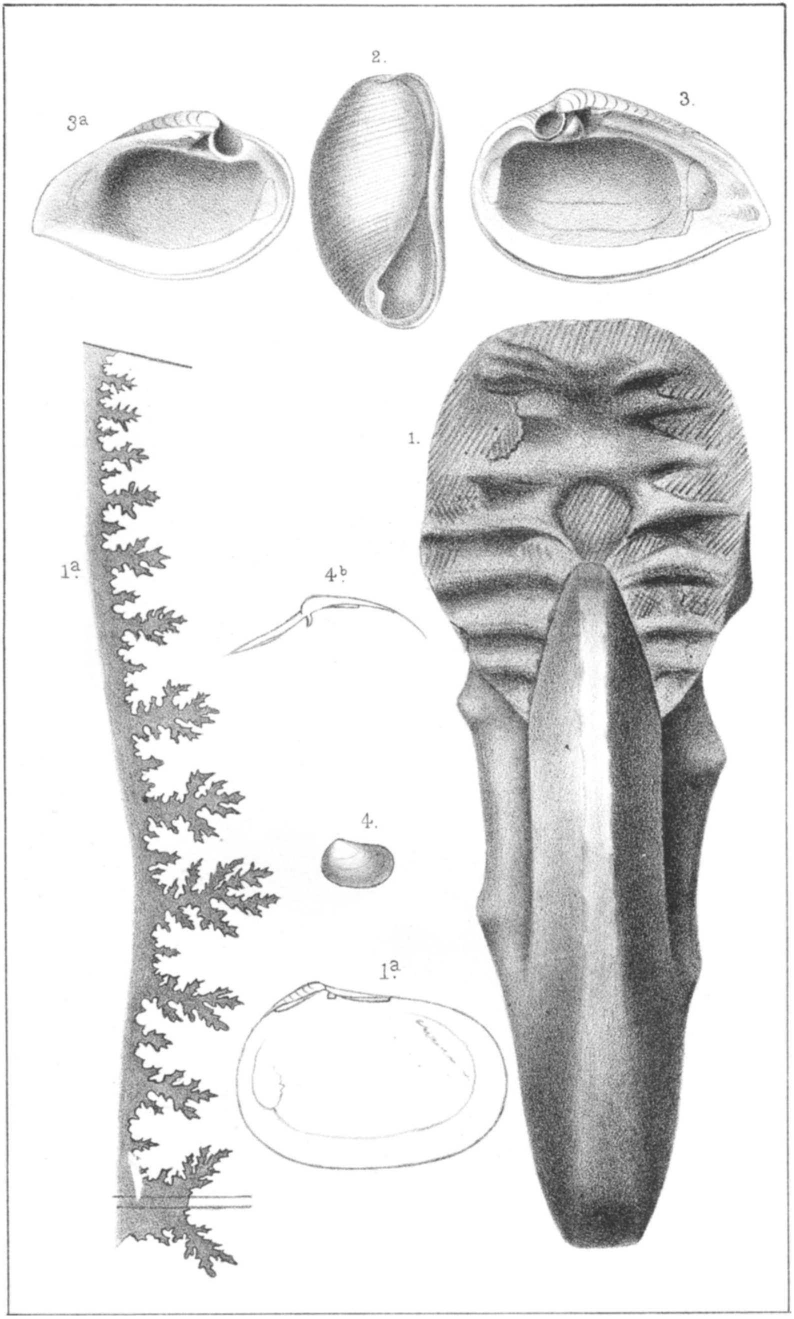
Besides the mollusca, Dr. Jos. Leidy has decided a single shark tooth in the collection to belong to the common *Galeocerdo falcatus* of the chalk, found in England as well as America.

EXPLANATION OF THE PLATES.

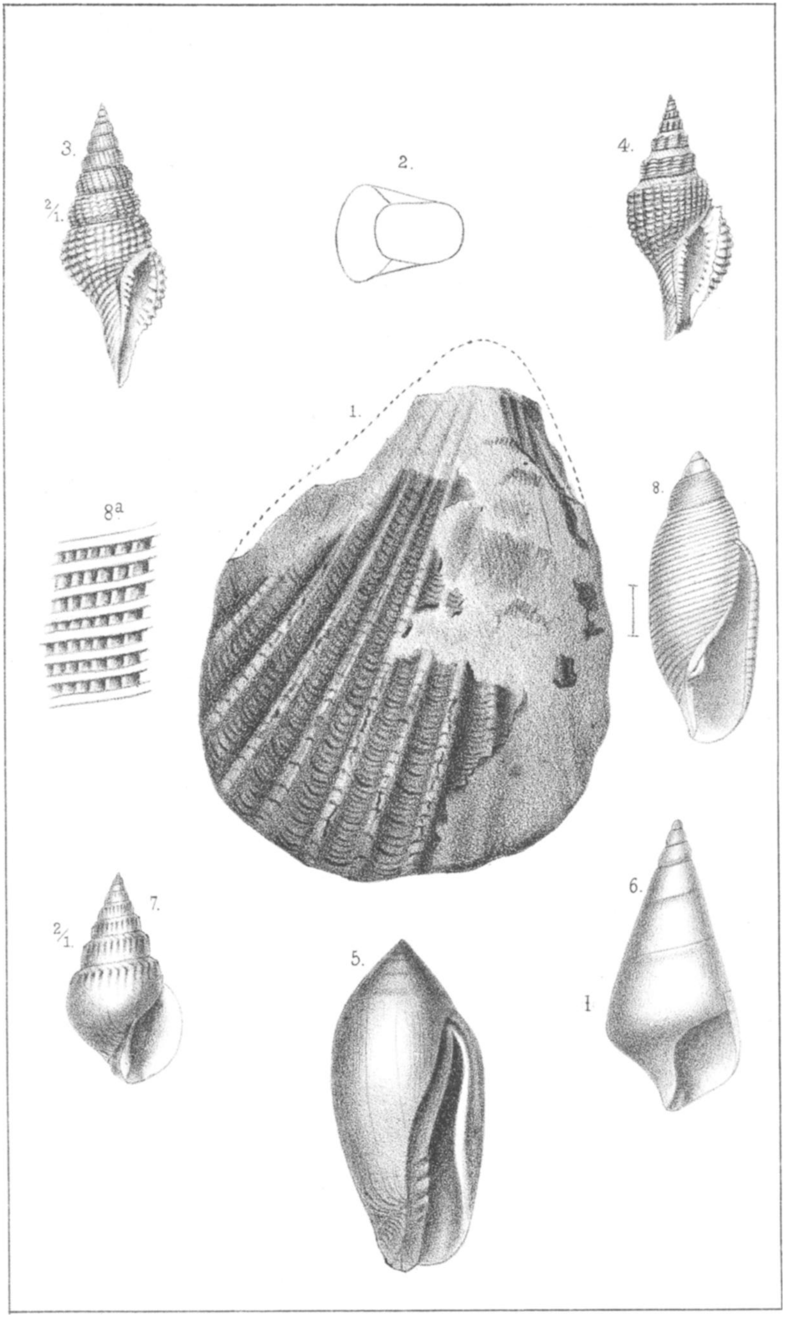
Plate 9, fig. 1. Ammonites Guadalupæ, side view.
" 10, " 1. *Id.* front view, showing the change of the dorsum. Fig. 1*a*. Septum.
" 11, " 1. Lima Kimballi.



Gabb. Mexican Fossils and Genera of Mollusca.



Gabb. Mexican Fossils and Genera of Mollusca.



Gabb. Mexican Fossils and Genera of Mollusca.